

ORIGIN/ACTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

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A-21

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY

NO.

HANDLING INDICATOR

1962 JUL 9 PM 3 11

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INFO : LONDON COMUS/J CINCAC
 CINCACFLT CINCUSARPAC CINCACAF
 Department Pass: CNO, SA, COFSAF, SECDEF, JSC, CIA

FROM : AmEmbassy TOKYO

DATE: July 6, 1962

SUBJECT: JOINT WEEKA 27

REF :

CONTENTS

1. Upper House Election
2. IDP in Ferment as Presidential Election Approaches

POLITICAL1. Upper House Election

Results of July 1 Upper House elections in which near record 68.2 percent of voters participated as follows: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) 69, Japan Socialist Party (JSP) 37, Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) 4, Communist Party (JCP) 3, Doshikai 2, Independents 3, and Soka Gakkai 9. Current Upper House composition (pre-election strengths in parentheses): LDP 142 (137), JSP 66 (65), DSP 11 (16), JCP 4 (3), Doshikai 7 (11), Independents 5 (5), and Soka Gakkai 15 (9). Two or three independents are expected to affiliate with LDP.

Primin IKEDA's LDP made strong showing, picking up 5 seats over pre-election Upper House strength, and succeeded in re-electing its three candidates of cabinet rank (Postal Minister SAKOMIZU, Transportation Minister SAITO, and Autonomy Minister YASUI). In 51-seat national constituency, LDP placed 8 of its candidates among first 12, including top-runner, female TV-personality Aki FUJIWARA, who polled over 1 million votes, and former Air Chief-of-Staff Minoru GENDA, who ran fifth. On other hand, 12 out of 15 JSP candidates elected in national constituency ran among last 25. However, Mrs. Shizue KATO ran close second to Fujiwara, demonstrating appeal of well-known women candidates (in all, eight women were elected, 6 in national and 2 in

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Clearances:

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local constituencies). Twenty-four of 37 successful JSP candidates are from Sohyo unions.

Only SecGen Eki SONE won seat for DSP in local constituencies, but three DSP Zenro candidates elected in national constituency. JCP candidates ran 16th and 17th in national constituency, while party Chairman Sanzo NOSAKA ran last in Tokyo, winning three-year by-election post. Militant religious organization, Soka Gakkai, elected all nine candidates, thereby becoming third largest Upper House group, with newly-adopted name Komeikai ("Fairness Association").

Although increasing its representation, IDP popular vote in local constituencies dropped from 52.0 percent in 1959 and 48.4 percent in 1956 to 47.2 percent, while combined leftist vote (JSP, DSP and JCP) increased from 37.4 percent in 1959 to 44.8 percent. Factors such as greater number left-wing candidates and JSP-DSP split complicate picture, but gradual upward trend of leftist vote in national elections does not appear to have been arrested. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

Comment: Although little major policy debate took place during campaign (WEEKA 26 Item 1), results are commonly interpreted as popular endorsement of Ikeda policies, somewhat strengthening his position as LDP presidential election approaches (Item 2).

Within JSP, debate has already started as to whether Party's showing should be considered victory or defeat, and whether SecGen EDA is justified in pursuing his structural reform policy. Critics on JSP's extreme left are likely to point to increase in Communist vote as demonstrating need for more militant policy on part of Sohyo and JSP. No move apparent as yet within DSP toward reconciliation with JSP, and no indication JSP would accept DSP members back at this juncture.

DSP's influence clearly reduced and hitherto sympathetic press has voiced criticism of vagueness DSP's middle-road position.

While much attention focused on future role to be played by Soka Gakkai, competent observers do not believe its members will be more active in Upper House or more precise in exposition of their policies than they have been in past (Embdes 1014).

Increased tendency elect representatives from special interest groups (labor unions, veterans organizations, doctors associations, etc.) and gravitation of candidates toward affiliation with major established parties have continued to undermine idealized image of Upper House as an elite debating society, where issues are considered on merits rather than on basis of partisan politics. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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2. IDP in Ferment as Presidential Election Approaches

Economic Planning Agency Director Aiichiro FUJIYAMA, by submitting his resignation as soon as the July 1 elections were over, signalled that he had not abandoned intention of contesting PriMin Hayato Ikeda's re-election as LDP President July 14. At same time, he has so far avoided irrevocable commitment; his final decision is expected to be made public sometime after July 6 cabinet meeting. Party Renovation Conference (group of reformists with strong anti-Ikeda orientation) met July 4 and as expected issued call for abolition of factions and for voting by individual conscience (not by factional lines) in Party election. LDP leaders have generally endorsed group's reform aims in principle, but have shown no enthusiasm for putting abolition of factions into practice. Group of itself now seems to pose no threat to Ikeda's re-election, though between thirty and fifty of its members are thought likely to cast blank or write-in ballots as show of opposition to Ikeda if election is uncontested, or to vote for Fujiyama if he runs. Ikeda's re-election thus still seems virtually certain, barring only remote possibility that MITI Minister Eisaku SATO might decide to enter race. Despite some sentiment in his faction in favor of his running, Sato seems intent not on running against Ikeda but upon pressuring Ikeda into abandonment of "low posture" in conduct of foreign and domestic policies, clean break with Ichiro Kono (increasingly under attack within LDP for alleged softness on Communism) and creation of new "mainstream" alignment within LDP centered around Sato, Ikeda, Kishi (and possibly Fujiyama) factions. Former PriMin Shigeru YOSHIDA is adding his still considerable weight to these pressures. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

Comment: Although situation with respect to July 14 LDP election still fluid, focus of political interest now shifting to make-up and orientation of Government and Party following Ikeda's presumed re-election. Ikeda probably feels his chances of completing second two-year term as LDP President will be enhanced if he can sidestep pressures for formation of "mainstream" which Sato desires, preserving instead "party-unity" type of cabinet structure which has served so far to keep him in supra-factional position. However, he cannot afford ignore completely demands of Sato, Kishi, et al. Some form of compromise now seems most likely resultant of conflicting pressures. (CONFIDENTIAL)

MILITARY

Negative.


David L. Osborn
First Secretary
of Embassy

ALSeigmman:nfc
DLOsborn
RCCollins

POL:JGoodyear

ArmAtt:LtColDoctor
NavAtt:LtColCrossman

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGIN/ACTION

INR-10

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

794.00 (W)/7-1362

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A-79

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PRIORITY

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1962 JUL 17 AM 8-44

INFO : LONDON COMUS/J CINC PAC

CINCPACFLT CINCUSARPAC CINC PACAF

Department Pass: CNO, SA, COFSAF, SECDEF, JSC, CIA

FROM : AmEmbassy TOKYO

DATE: July 13, 1962

SUBJECT : JOINT WEEKA 28

REF :

CONTENTS

1. LDP Convention and Cabinet Reshuffle Impend
2. Ex-Primin YOSHIDA Makes Strong Foreign Policy Speech
3. High Altitude Tests
4. Second GOJ Team Leaves for Okinawa
5. Sanmu Incident Trial Begins
6. Telstar
7. Revision of Constitution to Permit Conscription Advocated
8. National Defense College Graduates 31
9. JSDF Conducts Annual Summer Camp Program for High School Students

POLITICAL

1. LDP Convention and Cabinet Reshuffle Impend

Primin Hayato IKEDA is running unopposed for reelection as LDP President at the Party Convention July 14, his potential rivals MITI Minister Eisaku SATO and Economic Planning Agency Director Aiichiro FUJIYAMA having renounced candidacy. The only remaining question about outcome of July 14 is how many blank or write-in ballots will be cast in the show of dissatisfaction with Ikeda's leadership which Party Renovation Conference (with ex-Primin KISHI's blessing) has been seeking to promote. After his reelection, Ikeda will proceed in earnest to the formation of his new cabinet, a task which has been greatly complicated by unexpectedly strong reluctance of Sato to accept any of posts which Ikeda has offered him. Sato's demand that Ikeda break with

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Agriculture Minister Ichiro KONO having been rejected, there is strong feeling within Sato's faction that he should stay out of the cabinet and lead opposition against Ikeda. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

Comment: If number of protest ballots is held to 25 or 30, it should not hurt Ikeda; if number is two or three times that large, Ikeda's chances of getting the kind of party-unity cabinet he wants would be hurt. Sato has a very hard choice to make: whether to join the cabinet and associate himself in formulation of policies he may later (in his effort to succeed Ikeda) have to attack; or to set himself in opposition to the cabinet and risk cementing alliance between Ikeda and anti-Sato forces, all or most of whom are likely to be represented in new Government. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

2. Ex-Primin YOSHIDA Makes Strong Foreign Policy Speech

In course of impromptu speech to Japan-America Society July 12, former Primin Shigeru Yoshida made plea for stronger defense effort by Japan on behalf of its own interests and security of Free World, and said Japanese should even be ready if need be to accept nuclear weapons in order achieve this objective rather than criticizing America's nuclear tests. Yoshida also advocated closer relations with Korea on basis that Communist threat to Korean Peninsula imperils Japan, and noted his impression that US was not satisfied with present Japanese policy toward ROK. Contrasting his first trip to US in 1934 when relations with Japan were at low ebb with warm reception during recent visit, Yoshida remarked that the US and Japan must work closely together in interest of Free World.

Japan Times headlined speech and it was frontpaged in low key by Tokyo Shimbun, Nihon Keizai, and Sankei. All papers highlighted advocacy of nuclear armament. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: Sources close to Yoshida say he intended speech in part as statement of kind of foreign policy he wants new Ikeda Cabinet to adopt. Reference to nuclear arms was incidental to this theme. However, it is strongest public stand Yoshida (or any responsible conservative leader) has taken on nuclear question. Some elements within LDP leadership share these sentiments, but they are loath to say so publicly. In view of strong Japanese feeling on nuclear issue, Party attitude will probably for near future remain much as indicated in response to JSP's appeal for "renunciation" of nuclear weapons, see WEEKA 23 Item 2. Yoshida's implicit criticism of Ikeda's "low posture" foreign policy strikes responsive chord in much of LDP, but Ikeda's evident feeling that "low posture," especially re ROK-Japan settlement, is more in line with LDP consensus (let alone national consensus) is probably correct. (CONFIDENTIAL)

3. High Altitude Tests

Japanese media generally reported July 9 Johnston Island high altitude test as a "success" stressing scientific and military purposes of test. While voicing usual regret and request that US terminate tests, most commentators acknowledged

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that US virtually forced into testing by Soviet's breaking test moratorium. However, Sankei (which has steadily heightened criticism of US testing) speculated US might stop testing in face of "outraged" world reaction, and staff commentator MIKAMI on NHK radio scored "aggressive purpose" of US testing and described in somewhat exaggerated terms possible damage to scientific research resulting from effects on Van Allen Belt.

FonOff spokesman commented off-the-record that GOJ will not file new protest, but expressed regret that US carried out test despite Japan's repeated pleas, and reiterated Japan's intention demand compensation for any damage or loss. Few protest delegations have called at Embassy. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

Comment: Test reaction expected remain moderate, and unlikely go beyond that experienced to date, largely due to responsible attitude of press and GOJ, as well as termination of Christmas Island series. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

4. Second GOJ Survey Team Leaves for Okinawa

Second GOJ Survey, headed by Deputy Director General of PriMin's Office Toru FURUYA and including representatives from Ministries of Agriculture, Welfare and International Trade and Industry (MITI) and from Special Areas Liaison Bureau, departed for Okinawa July 10 to continue detailed Japanese study of long-range Okinawan economic aid requirements. Ten member group plans 10-day stay and according present GOJ plans will be followed late July by third and final survey team after which GOJ will prepare its comments and suggestions on US five-year economic development plan for Ryukyus. Unlike first team, activities present group have received slight mention in press. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: GOJ gave second team strict instructions follow procedures established during highly successful visit of first group. Matters to be surveyed are within general fields of economic development and social welfare laid down in ground rules. Limited press coverage reflects wide realization team's objectives are technical and unlikely produce controversy in light successful completion "policy level" KODAIRA visit. (CONFIDENTIAL)

5. Sanmu Incident Trial Begins (WEEKA 2, Item 3)

Trial of 12 defendants arrested December, 1961 on charges of plotting abortive coup d'etat began at Tokyo District Court on July 12. Toyosaku KAWANAMI, ringleader and financier of group, and other defendants pleaded not guilty to charges and asserted that they merely planned to prevent possible "leftist revolution". (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: None.

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Psychological

6. Telstar Widely Publicized in Japanese Media

All major Japanese newspapers prominently frontpaged story of Telstar and featured TV pictures relayed by satellite. Tokyo Shimbun editorial termed Telstar "epoch-making", and Sankei said that it was a development "previously felt to be impossible". Tokyo Shimbun and Asahi columns pointed out the great potential advances in communication and science made possible by this satellite and stated that its use may lead to increased understanding between East and West. Commentators also said that further communication advances will probably make possible world telecast of 1964 Olympic games in Tokyo. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: Telstar success apparently had effect of fostering Japanese view that US outer space program can make dramatic contribution to peaceful uses of science. Timing of news doubtless tended counter unfavorable reaction to nuclear tests. (see Item 3).

Interest in Telstar will probably be sustained by forthcoming magazine articles. Some speculation has appeared in press that USSR may position satellite in "stationary" orbit in time for Olympics, with suggestion that US and USSR might cooperate in this field. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

MILITARY

Army

7. Revision of Constitution to Permit Conscription Advocated

Kunitoshi ONISHI, a member of Constitution Research Council (Cabinet advisory organ), stated at July 11 meeting that (1) existence of Self Defense Force is not unconstitutional and revision of Constitution is not necessary for that purpose, but (2) Constitution should be revised to permit conscription in time of emergency. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: Present political realities rule out any chance of revision in immediate future and make Onishi's statement almost academic. This is, however, one of very few times that reference has been made publicly to one of most serious weaknesses in Japanese defense posture--the lack of legislation which would permit conscription in event of hostilities. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

Navy

8. National Defense College Graduates 31

The 9th class of National Defense College was graduated in an impressive

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ceremony in Tokyo on July 12. Of 31 members of graduating class 11 were civilian members of Defense Agency, 10 GSDF colonels, 5 ASDF colonels and 5 MSDF captains. The graduating class was addressed by JDA Director General FUJIEDA who stressed need to guard against "common enemy". (UNCLASSIFIED)


Comment: This class held joint discussions with visiting US National War College and Industrial College of Armed Forces students earlier in year. These sessions pointed up common defense problems in Far East and made small but significant contribution to strengthening Mutual Security Treaty. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

9. JSDF Conducts Annual Summer Camp Program for High School Students


This year, JSDF is again conducting summer camp program for high school students in concerted effort to gain recruits and improve standing in public eye. Early in July, invitations were extended to 40,000 students to attend 1 to 5 day summer camps at various installations of the three services and aboard MSDF ships.


To date, student response has been overwhelmingly favorable, the number of applicants exceeding available openings. Leftists have reacted strongly, charging that JDA is resuming military education of school children and reviving militarism. JDA Director General FUJIEDA has been questioned on subject in Upper House Cabinet Committee by JSP's Kendo ITO. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: This is another apparently successful move in JSDF's long-range intensive public relations effort. While public image of JSDF has improved as result of programs such as this, leftist propaganda counter-offensive has likewise sharpened. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)


David L. Osborn

First Secretary of Embassy


RCCollins:mjc
DLOsborn
JSSutterlin


POL:JGGodyear

USIS:RHarris
(Item 6)
ArmAtt:MajRHBeck
(Item 7)
NavAtt:LtColRBCrossman
(Item 8 and 9)

USIS:RHarris
NavAtt:LtColRBCrossman
ArmAtt:LtColFSMcArthur
ArmAtt:MajRHBeck

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INT	LAB	TAR
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IR	XMB	AIR
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ARMY	CIA	NAVY
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OSD	USIA	NSA
3	11	3

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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PRIORITY

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TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INFO : LONDON _____, COMUS/J _____ CINCIPAC
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 Department Pass: CNO, SA, COFSAF, SECDEF, JSC, CIA

FROM : AmEmbassy TOKYO

DATE: July 20, 1962

SUBJECT: JOINT WEEKA 29

REF : NAVY FOR CNO, SECDEF
 ARMY FOR SA
 AIR FOR COFSAF

CONTENTS

1. Ikeda Relected LDP President; Reshuffles Cabinet
2. Ikeda to Visit UK, Europe
3. Zengakuren Factionalism
4. Hagerty Incident Leads to Stand Trial
5. Defunct Leftist Weekly Magazine Revived

POLITICAL1. Ikeda Relected LDP President; Reshuffles Cabinet

Ikeda's reelection at brief LDP convention July 14 was as expected, but number of protest ballots (35 blank, 37 write-in) exceeded forecasts (WEEKA 28) and somewhat weakened Ikeda's prestige as he went into cabinet reorganization. With Eisaku SATO adamant in refusal join cabinet, retention of "strong-man" structure no longer possible, and new cabinet is generally considered "light-weight" and likely to be short-lived (until next Spring or thereabouts). Factional distribution of portfolios essentially unchanged, reflecting Ikeda's continuing commitment to party unity through factional balance, but Ichiro KONO (who shifted from Agriculture to Construction) is only factional boss retained. Shojiro KAWASHIMA, sub-faction leader in KISHI faction, reappointed as DirGen of Administrative Management Agency. Number of posts went to inexperienced and relatively unknown persons, including important Ministry of International Trade and Industry, given to ONO

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factioneer Hajime FUKUDA. Tsuruyo KONDO, new Science and Technics Agency Director, is Japan's second woman minister.

At press conference July 19, Ikeda denied he had been unduly swayed by factional demands, but said he had deliberately aimed at cabinet in which he could control execution of his own policies. It is true that four key portfolios have been given to some of Ikeda's most trusted advisers. As Foreign Minister, Masayoshi OHIRA (ex-Cabinet Secretary General) will effectively execute Ikeda's "low-posture" diplomacy. He is excellent at press relations and should be skillful in Diet debate. Takeo OHASHI, new Labor Minister has had experience with labor affairs and was associated with Ohira in 1960 in braintrusting Ikeda's low posture strategy. Kiichi MIYAZAWA, young (42) new Director of Economic Planning Agency, has keen financial brain and has been protege of Ikeda's since serving as his secretary in Finance Ministry. Masuo ARAKI, kept on as Education Minister, is proponent of high posture and will probably make vigorous effort implement planned education reforms. Sensitive Finance portfolio given to Sato faction man Kakuei TANAKA (ex-Chairman of LDP Policy Board, no previous experience in finance), but he is on good terms with Ikeda, not expected to cause friction.

Only change in three top Party jobs was appointment of Okinori KAYA, Finance Minister in TOJO Cabinet (1941) to Chairmanship Policy Board. Although usually regarded as member faction of ex-PriMin KISHI, he is respected by Ikeda, Sato, and former PriMin YOSHIDA, will play role of umpire in Party maneuvering. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

Comment: New lineup indicates no change in basic policies or posture of Ikeda administration; cautious approach to Japan-Korea normalization likely continue. Ikeda should have no difficulty maintaining cabinet unity, but he may be under sharp attack from within Party. He will try to deflect Sato's antagonism by avoiding favoritism toward Kono and other anti-Sato factions, but Sato will be increasingly on lookout for opportunities challenge his leadership, as will FUJIYAMA. (CONFIDENTIAL)

2. Ikeda to Visit UK, Europe

PriMin disclosed at July 19 press conference his acceptance of UK invitation visit England "probably for three days starting November 11." Itinerary, to include other European countries, will be announced in few days. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: None.

3. Zengakuren Factionalism

Lack of unity in Japanese student movement was underscored as result of two Zengakuren conventions recently concluded in Tokyo. Three principal Zengakuren

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antimainstream groups, Shagakudo, Socialist Student League, Shaseido, Socialist Youth League, and Kokaiha, Socialism Reform Movement (dissident Communist), held joint conference in Tokyo starting July 12 attended by 250 student representatives. Disagreement over program and best means of establishing unified student movement as counter to mainstream Zengakuren led to violence as Shagakudo drove opponents from conference hall. Shagakudo, in what will doubtless prove hollow victory, succeeded in adopting resolution calling for "formation of national student federation centering on Shagakudo to counter Zengakuren".

Meanwhile Zengakuren mainstream, Marugakudo, Marxist Student League, held quiet convention starting July 14 with participation of 220 delegates from 125 student associations. It re-elected Jin NEMOTO, Hokkaido University student, as chairman and selected 30 central committee members. Adopted action policy calling for opposition to US and Soviet nuclear tests, university administration reform, and malrevision of Constitution and discussed calling general strike of university students in October. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: Personal jealousies and organizational frictions as well as genuine differences over strategy and program, have reduced capacity of Zengakuren to lead students in mass action campaigns. Relative restraint in protesting US nuclear tests of all but small hard core around Nemoto is one indication of this. However, students still able to mount nuisance demonstrations on issues such as Constitution and university reform.

While surface attention on student movement is focused on Zengakuren, Minseido, Communist-dominated Democratic Youth League, has been quietly growing both within and without student organizations and now numbers roughly 70,000. While its capacity to influence other factions is probably limited and, as yet, it has shown little inclination for violence, it may in future come to have more important role as JCP has shifted attention from Zengakuren to Minseido. (CONFIDENTIAL)

4. Hagerty Incident Leaders Stand Trial

Trial of four prominent Socialists (JSP) under indictment for leadership role in June, 1960 anti-Hagerty demonstration began July 18 at Tokyo District Court. Defendants are Shigeo OSHIBA, Lower House member who had also been active in Niijima Island riots although never prosecuted; Toshio TANAKA, former Diet member; Saburo OSAWA, Chief of JSP Tokyo People's Movement; and Kozo MINAGUCHI, Secretariat Chief of People's Council Against Security Treaty.

Several other persons, mainly students, had previously been indicted and are also on trial at same court for part in Hagerty incident. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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Comment: GOJ continues to push resolutely forward with job of cleaning up legal aftermath of anti-Security Treaty struggles, acting with firmness but moderation which has won considerable public support giving leftists very little room for effective criticism. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

5. Defunct Leftist Weekly Magazine Revived

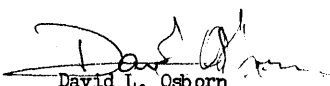
Shin Shukan, weekly magazine inaugurated by Sohyo in May 1961 but abandoned by it last month after incurring reported 320 million yen loss, was revived last week under new management.

Sohyo's replacement as financial backer of revived Shin Shukan is as yet undisclosed, but magazine is headed by Tatsuzo ISHIKAWA, well-known writer of best-selling fiction with no previous experience in magazine publishing. Ishikawa's avowed intention is to publish "progressive, socially conscious magazine" with no political ties, intended for "intellectuals in broad sense". With exception of Ishikawa, there has been no change in editorial staff.

Comment: New edition's first issue is marked by less crudely propagandistic tone, and slightly better response by advertisers than its predecessor. Contents appear to be aimed at both intellectuals and mass audience, but, unless greatly improved, seem likely to appeal to neither.

Original magazine was attempt by Sohyo to break into mass media field with popular magazine that would "represent point of view of working class". Its poorly edited, heavily propagandistic content and failure to attract enough advertising revenue were among chief causes of collapse. Willingness of new backers to undertake what has proven to be extremely risky venture suggests that commercial success is not principal object.

MILITARY Negative.


David L. Osborn
First Secretary of Embassy

RCC
RCCollins:mjc
DLOsborn

W
POL:JGoodyear

USIS:TGTsukahira
(Item 5)

USIS:TGTsukahira
ArmAtt:LtColFSMcArthur
NavAtt:LtColRECrossman
AirAtt:LtColRHGrubb
AirAtt:CaptJCBenedict

4

ORIGIN/ACTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

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NO.

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PRIORITY

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1962 JUL 30 AM 11 38

INFO : LONDON _____, COMUS/J _____, CINCPAC
CINCPACFLT _____, CINCUSARPAC _____, CINCPACAF _____

Department Pass: CNO, SA, CORSAF, SECDEF, JSC, CIA

FROM : AmEmbassy TOKYO

DATE: July 27, 1962

SUBJECT: JOINT WEEKA 30

REF :

NAVY FOR CNO ARMY FOR SA
AIR FOR COFSAC OSD FOR SECDEF AND JSC

CONTENTS

1. Tranquil Diet Session Foreseen
2. Japan-Korea
3. Eighth World Anti-A and H Bomb Conference
4. DSP Leadership Challenged
5. Nikkyoso Convention
6. JSP Socialist Theory Committee
7. Socialist Survey Missions to Communist China and North Korea
8. Nuclear Tests
9. Space Capsule Draws Record Crowd in Japan

POLITICAL

1. Tranquil Diet Session Foreseen

When formal announcement was made that 41st (extraordinary) Diet session is to begin August 4, LDP initially indicated it favored brief three-week session, while Socialists immediately demanded thirty days at least. By end of week, it became known that GOJ-LDP had decided dispense with second extraordinary session later in fall (unless there is unusually heavy typhoon damage later in summer, which might make necessary additional session to pass supplementary budget). As result, upcoming session may well lengthen out to thirty days or even beyond. Government intends introduce only few bills (most important of which is revision of GARIOA implementing legislation) and none of them is apt to generate serious controversy. Wrangle between LDP and JSP over

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allocation of speakerships, vice speakerships, and committee chairmanships may occupy first week of session, with LDP ultimately accommodating part of JSP demands (e.g., for proportional allocation of Upper House committee chairmanships). After that, JSP will make show of opposition to GARIOA-related bill, and will attempt embarrass new cabinet on range of other issues, including that of nuclear armaments (WEEKKA 23, Item 2), but, as some of JSP Dietmen have themselves informed Embassy, JSP not inclined make all-out opposition effort this session. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

Comment: In view JSP attitude, Ikeda will be under no pressure to yield any ground, but he will also not wish provoke Diet fight at this time. Outlook is for relatively uneventful session. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

2. Japan-Korea

Chief GOJ negotiator SUGI and ROK Ambassador PAE July 26 held first informal talk since formation new Cabinet. Results meeting not yet known but atmosphere beclouded by ROK FonMin CHOE's sharp criticism July 25 of remarks which ROK reporter claimed new FonMin OHIRA made in July 18 TV interview. Ohira's comments on nature ROK-Japan relations described by Choe as destroying settlement prospects, if they in fact reflected official GOJ view. FonOff did not have text Ohira's comments at time press account publicized Seoul but disturbed that ROKG took sharp issue without checking authenticity press reports with GOJ. FonOff informed Embassy that Sugi would raise this matter with Pae, expressing GOJ concern that such action on either side could endanger prospects for successful negotiations. (CONFIDENTIAL)

Comment: Basic decisions on ROK-Japan negotiations expected to be reached by new Cabinet within next two weeks. GOJ may, however, prefer to delay resumption of substantive talks until after close extraordinary Diet session late August or early September. In this event, GOJ will probably use Sugi-Pae channel to maintain contact and possibly for informal soundings on substantive issues. (CONFIDENTIAL)

3. Eighth World Anti-A and H-Bomb Conference

Annual World Anti-A and H-Bomb Conference opens in Tokyo August 4-6, with preparatory committee meetings August 1-3. In preparation, Socialist Party (JSP), which joined with Sohyo and other groups at Seventh Conference last year in denouncing Gensuikyo (Japan Anti-A and H-Bomb Council) for injecting extraneous issues into proceedings and permitting Conference to be dominated by Communists, this year has instructed local chapters to send total 3,000 delegates with objective assuming leadership of various Conference organs. At same time, draft report prepared by JSP and, according to JSP official, in large part accepted by Gensuikyo Chairman Kaoru YASUI, relates Soviet tests last fall to Berlin crisis, charges US military intervention in Asia with increasing danger nuclear

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war, accuses US of using insistence on inspection system to prevent test-ban agreement, and declares Japanese military clique intent on nuclear armament of Japan in preparation aggressive war. Kakkin (Democratic Socialist Party-supported "second Gensuikyo") plans own rallies in Hiroshima and Nagasaki on A-bomb anniversaries. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

Comment: Conference has received less attention than in past years because of competition Moscow Disarmament Conference and Accra Assembly, desire Gensuikyo to avoid excessive publicity because of embarrassment over Soviet announcement new test series, and waning interest in anti-A and H-bomb movement as result endless round of protests during past year. JSP report suggests last year's histrionics were intended to hurt Kakkin, but reflected no basic change in Party's pro-Communist foreign policy positions. With exception possible attacks by Zengakuren, which strongly opposes tests by both US and USSR, it seems probable Eighth Conference will be relatively low-keyed. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

4. DSP Leadership Challenged

In wake of Upper House election defeat, anti-mainstream leaders at July 23 Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) Central Executive Committee meeting called for "rejuvenation of party leadership," i.e. replacement of Chairman NISHIO and SecGen SONE. Diet Policy Committee Chairman Ikko KASUGA presented paper demanding that DSP clarify its socialist aims and revise platform to create impression it is truly revolutionary party (ex-PriMin and DSP Supreme Adviser Tetsu KATAYAMA earlier suggested Party name be changed from Democratic Socialist Party to Socialist Democratic Party). In response these demands, six-man subcommittee appointed to study situation and make recommendations on future party organization and leadership prior to meeting regional representatives July 29. Party secretary close to Sone has informed Embassy there is outside chance special convention will be held in fall, but Nishio and Sone are sure to be retained, and in any event no suitable replacements at hand. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

Comment: Opposition to Nishio and Sone motivated mainly by resentment of their somewhat paternalistic control of party and by desire of lesser Party leaders for increased influence. There appears to be no move back to Socialist Party (JSP) at this time at Diet-member level (and no willingness on part JSP to accept 1959 defectors back), although some prefectural-level officials are reportedly wavering, concerned about possible loss of seats in next spring's local elections. Nishio and Sone believe time to step down is after Party has begun comeback, not in face adversity, and doubtful Kasuga and followers wish to take on top leadership responsibilities. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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5. Nikkyoso Convention

Sohyo-affiliated Japan Teachers Union (Nikkyoso) at annual convention July 23-27 adopted pro-JSP action policy, easily over-riding opposition pro-Communist minority, and elected new slate of top officers, all members of pro-JSP mainstream. Former SecGen Sadamitsu MIYANOHARA replaced Takeshi KOBAYASHI, recently elected to Upper House, as president; Motofumi MAKIEDA former Deputy SecGen moved up to SecGen post. Like 1961 program, this year's action policy emphasizes economic rather than political goals. Nikkyoso continues to take "flexible" position on teacher rating system, achievement tests, and EdMin-sponsored teacher training courses, specifically rejecting "opposition by force" as self-defeating. Mainstream secured slightly larger representation on Central Executive Committee and on July 22 formed National Council of JSP Members and Friends in Nikkyoso whose function is to spread JSP influence in union. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: Nikkyoso's continuing trend toward less extreme attitude attributable to failure to gain public or rank-and-file support for pre-1961 policy of resistance "by force" to all GOJ programs, effective Govt discipline of teachers who disobey EdMin directives, and growing factionalism and weakening of pro-Communists in organization. Despite abandonment of militancy, Nikkyoso remains dedicated to full range of radical ideas advanced by JSP. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

6. JSP Socialist Theory Committee

Socialist Party (JSP) Central Executive Committee July 25 named 19 Diet members and one former member to Socialist Theory Committee, establishment of which decided at January 1962 Convention. Six-month delay, caused by inability to agree on Committee leadership, solved with appointment former JSP Chairman Mosaburo SUZUKI (anti-structural reform) as Chairman and Policy Council Chairman Seiichi KATSUMATA (pro-structural reform) as Secretary General of Committee. CEC also decided July 20 to establish committee to study Party organization and rules with SecGen Saburo EDA (pro-structural reform) as Chairman and Shikaichi YASUHIRA (anti-structural reform) as SecGen. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: Sharp disagreement persists in JSP ranks over structural reform theory; establishment of new committees is Party's time-honored temporizing solution when divergent views cannot be reconciled. Socialist Theory Committee will give opponents of structural reform opportunity to air views, but party mainstream leaders, including EDA, have informed Embassy they expect nothing concrete to result from its efforts. Second Committee, on Party organization, expected to recommend only minor changes, possibly including establishment labor division, now under Organization Bureau, as an independent bureau. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

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7. Socialist Survey Missions to Communist China and North Korea

JSP announced July 21 it would send ten-man secretary-level mission on forty-day tour of Communist China at end of August in accordance with agreement reached during Suzuki mission visit to Peiping in January. Separate six-man mission, including five Diet members, will leave for North Korea August 30 at invitation North Korean Cultural Exchange Committee. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: Missions appear routine and low-keyed; JSP officials have assured Embassy purpose is observation only and they will avoid controversial statements such as "common enemy" statements of 1959 Asanuma and 1962 Suzuki missions. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

PSYCHOLOGICAL

8. Nuclear Tests

President's July 24 press conference comment that US will call halt to tests and not resume unless forced by Soviet moves contrasted favorably in eyes of Japanese with USSR formal announcement of intention to renew tests. Soviet action provoked strong wave of protest, which, although not on level of indignation at last fall's broken moratorium, drew greater participation from leftist groups. GOJ sent strong note verbale to Moscow, made available confidentially to Embassy pending public release, which refuted Soviet contention that it had to counteract US tests. It laid blame for current "vicious cycle" at Soviet door, and said Soviet announcement coming on heels of Moscow Disarmament Congress "has given rise to deep suspicions among people of Japan...about peaceful intentions of Govt of USSR." JSP protest delivered to Soviet Embassy said "reopening nuclear tests is inconsistent with policy of peaceful co-existence which Soviet Union asserts." DSP also regretted Soviet notice as did Gensuikyo Director Kaoru YASUI.

Major papers have uniformly rejected Soviet claim that it had "moral right" to conduct last test and demanded immediate halt to tests and conclusion of test-ban agreement. Speculation that US might modify its position on inspection has been welcomed as offering basis for accommodation, but most commentators still appear to accept concept of inspection if it is necessary. Asahi and Sankei editorials saw fairly good prospect for test-ban agreement after Soviet series. However, pessimistic view that Soviet action has imperiled Geneva disarmament talks and may make continuance of vicious cycle inevitable also widely expressed. (CONFIDENTIAL)

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Comment: Recent developments have helped place onus for testing back on Soviets and will probably further reduce pressure on US. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

9. Space Capsule Draws Record Crowd in Japan

Friendship 7 capsule, currently on display at Tokyo Takashimaya Department Store, drew larger crowd on first day than total audience in most other countries. Counters reported over 100,000 viewers for first day of exhibition. By use of two express lines as well as four lines of "hatch viewers", a far larger number of people are being accommodated in Tokyo than elsewhere. On the spot observers estimate total number of viewers in store will approach half a million for 4-day display. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Comment: None.

MILITARY

Negative.



David L. Osborn
First Secretary of Embassy

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ALSeigmann:mjc
DLOsborn
TPShoesmith
RCCollins

POL:DLOsborn
LabAtt:UAStraus
(Item 5)
USIS:RHarris
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USIS:RHarris
ArmAtt:LtColRCDector
NavAtt:LtColRBCrossman

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